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January 22: The United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports that during the week ended January 20 there were in that city 2 deaths from yellow fever and 2 deaths from smallpox.

January 21: The United States consul at Matanzas reports that during the two weeks ended January 19 there were in that city 3 deaths from yellow fever and no deaths from smallpox.

January 22: The United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports that during the week ended January 20 there were in the city of Regla 3 deaths from yellow fever and no deaths from smallpox.

January 10: The United States consul at Sagua la Grande reports that during the week ended January 8, there were in that city 30 cases of smallpox and 3 deaths therefrom, and many cases of yellow fever, concerning which it is impossible to obtain correct statistics.

January 15: The United States sanitary inspector at Santiago de Cuba reports that during the week ended January 15 there was in that city 1 death from yellow fever and no death from smallpox.

Sanitary report for Habana and Regla.

HABANA, January 22, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report for the week ended Thursday, January 20, 1898, with the table of mortality of the city of Habana and town of Regla.

Deaths from yellow fever are few in number, all occurring in the military hospitals; 3 of the 5 to be credited to those in the town of Regla.

Smallpox has apparently decreased, there being only 2 deaths during the week.

Deaths from the different intestinal diseases are about the same as for the past several weeks.

Deaths from starvation are not often recorded. There must be fewer deaths from this cause as there are fewer people to starve.

Food products brought from the United States are so highly taxed as to almost place them beyond the reach of the average consumer. I would quote a shipment of 2,412 chickens from New Orleans this week on which the tariff amounted to \$700.85 or nearly 30 cents a chicken; the tariff on eggs is in proportion. The duty on hogs from the United States is \$5 per head. There is no local supply. All home products were consumed months ago.

The cattle trade from Florida ports has been abandoned, but a fair supply of beef is being brought in from Texas and Mexico.

There is considerable steerage travel to ports in Florida. The utmost care is observed with this class of passengers to prevent the introduction of smallpox, it being necessary at times to prescribe personal cleanliness before allowing them to pass through this office.

There has been no rainfall in several weeks and the weather is warm, the temperature ranging from 70° to 85° F.

Very respectfully,

W. F. BRUNNER,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Mortality of the city of Habana and town of Regla for the week ended Thursday, January 20, 1898.

	Habana.	Regla.	Total.
Yellow fever.....	2	3	5
Enteric fever.....	13	2	15
Pernicious fever.....	11		11
Malarial fever.....	10	12	22
Smallpox.....	2		2
Enteritis.....	70	11	81
Dysentery.....	27	22	49
Diarrhea.....	12	5	17
Caquexia paludica.....	34	1	35
Pneumonia.....	5	2	7
Tuberculosis.....	56	6	62
Meningitis.....	5	1	6
Starvation.....	8		8
Deaths from all causes.....	374	73	447
Deaths in military hospitals.....	82	65	147
Deaths from yellow fever in military hospitals.....	2	3	5
Annual ratio per 1,000.....			116.22

*Sanitary report from Santiago de Cuba.*SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *January 15, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following report on the sanitary condition of Santiago de Cuba for the week ended Saturday, January 15:

Ninety-one deaths have been reported, of which 1 was from yellow fever, 9 from enteritis, 5 from tuberculosis, 12 from dysentery, 10 from remittent and 15 from pernicious fevers, 8 from typhomalaria; the rest from acute and chronic diseases of noncontagious or noninfectious character.

Malarial fevers still predominate, the bilious form being the most common. There are also many cases of typhomalaria, and dysentery has a tendency to increase into an epidemic once more. Many of the poorer classes die from want of medical assistance and quinine. In former times the municipality provided the poor with medicines, but at present none is allotted to them, and the consequence is the increase in the mortality.

We are anxiously expecting the arrival of supplies from the United States to remedy so much misery.

Respectfully,

H. S. CAMINERO, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

Quarantine removed against Teneriffe.

JANUARY 24, 1898.

SIR: By direction of the Secretary of State, I have the honor to inclose for your information copy of a dispatch from our minister at